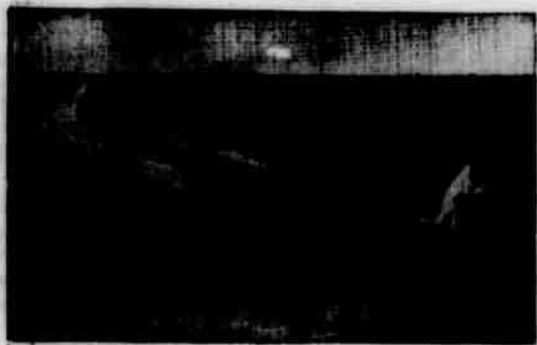


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(Continued from page two)

later to give way to popular government. Louis XIV did for France what Peter the Great accomplished for Russia, and Frederick the Great for Germany. Louis not only extended away over the French, but he attached territory occupied by the small and weak German states. He acquired Alsace and Lorraine in this way and left to France the heritage which was to mean humiliation in a great war with Germany in 1870, and renewed strife in 1914. Napoleon Bonaparte made Germany possible by his conquests in the beginning of the nineteenth century. He humbled the German princes, and by breaking their power gave the territorial strength to Prussia to dominate the Germanic federation. France completed her organization by throwing off the influence of the English.

The rise of the Prussians brought them into conflict with the Hapsburgs of Austria, and the advantage finally was not decided until Prussia crushed the Austrian pretensions to control the German federation in 1866. The work of consolidating the German empire was not completed until Bismarck, by his marvelous states-

craft, brought about the federation in 1871 following the Franco-Prussian war.

How the Germanic empire of the Hapsburgs came to be excluded from the German empire under the leadership of Prussia, is the story of the rivalry between two royal houses. Austria with her heterogeneous population was unfitted to become a part of a real German empire, and it was impossible for Austria to relinquish her possessions in the interest of a greater German state.

The Czechs of Bohemia, the Ruthenians of Galicia, the Slovaks of Moravia, the Swiss of the Tyrol, the Magyrs of Hungary, (a non-aryan people akin to the Finns), the Croats of the Adriatic provinces, Roumanians of Hungary, and the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, all are under the influence of German or Magyar, and they will welcome the coming of the Servians and Russians to throw off the hated foreign yoke. Even the Hungarians, though now admitted to a full share of self-government, have been in rebellion against Austria as late as 1848. With the help of this or that coalition the aspirations of the Slavs of the dual monarchy have always been suppressed. The disorder following the pan-Slavic Congress in 1848, while unsuccessful, prevented the sending of delegates to join the Frankfurt convention and consequently a fuller German consolidation.

The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, which is about thirty years old, was formed to hold in check the rising power of the Slav nations and maintain the so-called balance of power. Italy was not a natural member of such a coalition, and her present neutrality has proved that her people have found the association distasteful. To keep the Russians from the Dardanelles and the western Mediterranean, was probably her chief object in entering into the agreement. For many years Austria stood in the way of Italian unity and kept the Italian states in constant turmoil, until the efforts of Count Cavour, with the help of Napoleon III, finally ended in the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy. That Austria continues to hold Trieste and Trente, is a thorn in Italian flesh, and to secure such a prize the Italians are even now urging their government to war against her supposed allies.

While the diplomacy of the Germans has broken down, the diplomacy of England, heading the Triple Entente, has triumphed completely. England has involved half the population of the earth in the war which reaches to Africa, Asia, and the South Sea. England has swept the commerce of Germany from the seas. Through her alliance with Japan the German territory in China is to be acquired; through her colonies the German islands in the East Indies have been taken. The fighting in Africa will end, possibly, in the complete extinction of German influence there.

England went to war with Germany unwillingly, because of her kinship in Teuton blood, likeness of ideals, civilization, and habits of mind. But when Germany challenged

the sea power of Great Britain, England determined to crush the Kaiser's pretensions. That England foresaw the conflict and was prepared for it, quite as much as Germany, is apparent.

In developing military resources, Kaiser Wilhelm but followed the traditional policy of the great Frederick, who first made the Prussian armies feared in Europe. The burden upon Europe of keeping the peace, however, was unbearable, and the war came as an outlet and a welcome relief. If German militarism is extinguished, it is scarcely likely that the civilization of Germany will decline, and it may be freed from the great incubus of armament. The next generation may see a greater Germany, ranged on the side of England and France to check the military development of the Slavs under the leadership of autocratic Russia. Napoleon said that "Europe will be all Republican or all Cossack." Republican principles seem destined to prevail in the end, but until they do the present conflict can be looked upon but as one of a series of struggles to free civilization from despotism. Only democracy can bring a real concert of nations. The balance of power is a myth, upheld by Michievelian diplomacy and destructive imperialism. Until every race lives under its chosen government, the peace of Europe will be but temporary. The end of the present war probably will see the emergence of several small states, comparable to the neutrals, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, and the small Balkan kingdoms.

Two things are reasonably clear. English sea power and the Slav might seem to hold the advantage in the battle of nations. But the fruits of victory will be withheld from Russia and Serbia insofar as that is possible. It must be remembered, however, that the ambition of the Slavs is to exercise a natural right, and, though mechanical barriers may be raised, it is scarcely likely that enlightened Europe will long deny the Slav his right to be governed by himself in his own way. The uncontrolled expansion of the Slav under free institutions will cease and the tension of the German frontiers will, with the disintegration of Austria-Hungary be relieved. The French are not an expanding race, nor are the Italians, Turks, or English, and a fuller democracy in Germany will destroy the militarism which all Europe fears.

We know how the rulers in Western Europe from the time of Charlemagne down to Napoleon desired to revive the world-wide empire of Rome. The Catholic church almost made it an accomplished fact, and the people all through the middle ages looked to imperial Rome as the capital of civilization. None could grasp the great idea of a definite nationality and a democratic government. The greater part of Europe still lives under a despotism, or a modified monarchical form. This is vestigial of the days when the select few ruled the many as by divine right. This idea must be extirpated before Europe can enjoy peace.

Whether democracy is written into the peace which will follow this war,

remains to be seen. Europe, clinging to the old ideas of imperialism with a balance of power, failed to grasp this at the Congress of Vienna following the disposition of Napoleon, and, more recently, when the Congress of Berlin was called to make a peace agreeable to all the powers, following the Russo-Turkish war. Europe never has made a rational, logical treaty of peace, and it is too much to hope that the time of complete understanding has come.

The present conflict is not therefore Armageddon. It will not be followed by disarmament and universal peace, as the folly of the peace advocates would have us believe. Combativeness in men is still needed to secure the progress of civilization, and the soldier-citizen will be necessary to hold the benefits of progress already made. Certainly, it is the part of those who have faith in the good that is in men and the beneficence which is a part of Deity, to believe that the work is going forward in a natural way; that the race of super-men is to be born of conflict, suffering, labor, and that it has always been so in the evolution of society.

If the historical viewpoint teaches anything it is to be prepared to serve the cause of civilization by advancing the arts of peace and to stand ready to defend what is accomplished by force of arms, if necessary. The future of civilization lies not only with those who think good thoughts and do good deeds, but to those who have organized the tremendous forces of war, and are willing to make the sacrifice of the soldier.

### \*\*\*\*\* + PLAINVIEW ITEMS + \*\*\*\*\*

Miss Victoria Evans is today making proof on her homestead.

H. H. Blackham has turned in five dollars to be added to the library fund of our literary club.

J. T. Brown is at work on the shelving for the library.

J. W. Sharp expects soon to begin the erection of his residence to be built of cement and Red Mountain stone.

Our planters have a good supply of hay and they have decided to defer baling till winter or spring, claiming that the hay keeps better in the stack than in the bale. Moreover the late market is sure to bring good prices.

Still they come! We have noticed people moving to the west of us, but owing to the fact that we are working considerable distance from them, we are unable to give names.

### Real Estate Transfers

Floyd Hedrick of El Paso has bought two lots in Columbus from J. R. Blair. Mr. Hedrick, it is expected, will build a business block on his new purchase.

Thomas Acebes and wife have bought two residence lots from the Deming Real Estate and Improvement company in the South Addition to Deming upon which they will build a home.

Scott La Rue of Riverside, Cal., has bought a pair of lots in Columbus from the Blair Realty company. Mr. La Rue, with his family, will locate in Columbus where he will build a home.

### P. W. Turner Visits Deming

P. W. Turner, the wealthy New Orleans capitalist, who is extensively interested in property at Myndus, was a visitor in the city Monday. Mr. Turner has one hundred acres planted in watermelons and there is a yield of over 30 tons of melons to the acre.

### Came From Cambray to Wed

Theodore A. Penland and Miss Ethel Weatherman were united in marriage Saturday morning at the court house by Justice of the Peace C. C. Rogers. The couple are residents of Cambray and returned to their home Sunday morning.

### Came Couple Marry

Len. S. English of Deming and Mrs. Ella M. Davis of Carme were married here Monday afternoon. The ceremony was performed in the court house by Justice of the Peace C. C. Rogers.

### O. K. Blacksmith Shop

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Wm. Dickson and  
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